

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 47. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1812.

[Vol. 26.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage necessary must be paid.

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LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(By Authority.)

An Act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rights, titles and claims, to town or village lots, common field lots and commons, in, adjoining and belonging to the several towns and villages of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Villago a Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New-Madrid, New-Bourbon, Little Prairie and Arkansas, in the Territory of Missouri, which lots have been inhabited, cultivated or possessed prior to the twentieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and three, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed to the inhabitants of the respective towns or villages aforesaid, according to their several rights or rights in common thereto:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons claiming the same lands, or any part thereof, whose claims have been confirmed by the board of commissioners for adjusting and settling claims to lands in the said Territory. And it shall be the duty of the principal deputy surveyor for the said Territory, as soon as may be, to survey, or cause to be surveyed and marked, (where the same has not already been done according to the law) the out boundary lines of the said several towns or villages, so as to include the out lots, common field lots and commons, thereto respectively belonging. And he shall make out plats of the surveys, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general, who shall forward copies of the said plats to the commissioner of the general land office, and the recorder of land titles, the expense of surveying the said out boundary lines shall be paid by the United States, out of any monies appropriated for surveying the public lands: Provided, that the whole expense shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all town or village lots out lots, or common field lots, included in such surveys, which are not rightfully owned or claimed by any private individuals, or held as commons belonging to such towns or villages, or that the President of the United States may not think proper to reserve for military purposes, shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the support of schools in the respective towns or villages aforesaid: Provided, That the whole quantity of land contained in the lots reserved for the support of schools in any one town or village, shall not exceed one twentieth part of the whole lands included in the general survey of such town or village.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every claim to a donation of lands in the said territory, in virtue of settlement and cultivation, which is embraced by the report of the commissioners, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which, by the said report, shall appear not to have been confirmed, merely because permission, by the proper Spanish officer, to settle, has not been duly proven; or because the tract claimed, although inhabited, was not cultivated on the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, or not to have been confirmed on account of both said causes; the same shall be confirmed, in case it shall appear that the tract so claimed was inhabited by the claimant or some one for his use prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, as aforesaid, and cultivated in eight months thereafter, subject however, to every other limitation and restriction prescribed by former laws in respect to such claims; and in all cases where it shall appear by the said report or other records of the board that claims to land have not been confirmed merely on the ground that the claim was for a greater quantity than eight hundred arpens, French measure, every such claim to the extent of eight hundred arpens, shall be confirmed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the recorder of land titles for the said territory shall, without delay, make an extract from the books of the said board of commissioners of all the claims to land which are, by the preceding section, directed to be confirmed, a copy of which he shall transmit to the commissioner of the general land office; and he shall furnish the principal deputy surveyor with a proper description of the tracts so to be confirmed, wherein the quantity, locality, boundaries and connexion, when practicable with each other, and those tracts that have been confirmed by the board of commissioners shall be stated. And whenever plats of the surveys as herein directed, shall have been returned to the said recorder's office, it shall be his duty to issue for each tract to be confirmed, as aforesaid, to the person entitled thereto, a certificate in favour of the party, which shall be transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said commissioner that such certificate has been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then in that case, patents shall be granted in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the principal deputy surveyor shall survey, or

cause to be surveyed, under the direction of the surveyor general, so much of the lands in the said territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as the President of the U. States may direct, into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing those at right angles; and also the lands, the claims to which are directed to be confirmed by the third section of this act; and the lands, the claims to which have been confirmed by the board of commissioners, where the same has not already been surveyed under the authority of the U. S. And the said principal deputy surveyor shall make out a general and connected plat of all the surveys directed by this act to be made, or which have already been made under the authority of the U. States, which he shall transmit to the surveyor general who shall transmit copies of the said plat or plats to the recorder of land titles, and the commissioner of the general land office. The expense of surveying shall be paid by the U. States: Provided, The same shall not in the whole exceed three dollars a mile for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, by reason of the indefinite description of the local situation and boundaries of any tract, the claim to the principal deputy surveyor, it shall be the duty of the recorder of the land titles, on the application of the said principal deputy, to furnish such precise description thereof, as can be obtained from the records in his office, and the books of the said board of commissioners; and for the purpose of the more correctly ascertaining the locality and boundaries of any such tracts, the said principal deputy shall have free access at all reasonable hours to the books and papers in the recorder's office, relating to land claims, and be permitted to take copies or extracts therefrom, or any of them, as he may think proper and necessary for the discharge of his duty in executing such surveys. And the said records shall be allowed twenty-five cents for the description of each tract which he shall furnish to the principal deputy surveyor as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons claiming lands in the territory of the Missouri, who are actual settlers on the land which they claim and whose claims have not been heretofore filed with the recorder of land titles for the said territory, shall be allowed until the first day of December next, to deliver notices in writing, and the written evidences of their claims to the said recorder; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on payment of the same fees as if the same had been delivered before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, but the rights of such persons, as shall neglect so doing within the time limited by this act, shall, so far as they are derived from, or founded on any act of Congress, ever after be barred and become void, and the evidences of their claims never after admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said recorder of land titles shall have the same powers and perform the same duties in relation to the claims thus filed before the first day of December next, and the claims which have been heretofore filed, but not decided on by the commissioners, as the board of commissioners had by former laws respecting claims filed prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, except that all of his decisions shall be subject to the revision of Congress. And it shall be the duty of said recorder to make to the commissioner of the general land office, a report of all the claims which shall be thus filed before the first day of December next, and of the claims which shall be thus ready filed, but not decided on by the said commissioners; together with the substance of the evidence in support thereof, with his opinion and such remarks as he may think proper, which report, together with a list of their claims, which, in the opinion of said recorder, ought to be confirmed, shall be laid by the general commissioner of the general land office before Congress, at their next session, for their determination thereon. The said recorder, in addition to his salary as fixed by law, shall be allowed fifty cents for each claim which have been filed, but not decided on by the commissioners; or which shall be filed according to this act, and on which he shall make a decision, whether such decision be in favor of or against the claim, and a further allowance of five hundred dollars, which shall be paid after he shall have made his report to the commissioner of the general land office; which allowance of fifty cents for each claim decided on, and five hundred dollars on the completion of the business, shall be in full compensation for his services, including clerkhire, respecting the claims to be decided on according to this act.

June 13, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Extract of a letter from Com. Barney of the privateer *Rossie*—at Sea, lat. 23, long. 65.

Yesterday evening to the southward, I fell in with the Packet *Princess Amelia*, capt. Moorson, from the Leeward Islands, bound to England with the September mail. Although the ship mounted but nine pounders and 30 men, she made an obstinate defence which lasted within pistol shot for near one hour, when she struck; the captain, master and one man killed and 7 wounded;—the ship was a perfect wreck, I am sorry to say we paid dearly, for I had the first officer and 6 men wounded.

We have been laying by and fitting all the night, she is a fine sailor, the fastest I have met with, although I was chased pretty hard four days ago by a frigate; she would make an excellent cruiser.

I should have burnt the *Princess Amelia* but from considerations of humanity and regard to the female passengers and the wounded on board. I have sent her in.

N. B. She arrived at Savannah the 2d inst.

THE CROWDS OF WAR THICKEN AROUND US. All the independent allies of Britain on earth are upon us. The Algerine corsair, and the murderous Indians are in array against us. The vengeance of the country is called for. Let no tribute henceforth be paid to the African rover, but from the cannon's mouth, and by ambassadors like Rogers, Hull, Decatur, Porter, and Bainbridge. And let the savages on our

frontier be hunted and driven into the wilderness like beasts of the forest, cut off from all food and shelter but what their white allies afford them. And if Britain do not make an honorable peace, let Upper Canada be forever separated from her by an unalterable decree, and the whole physical strength of the country be pledged to effect it. And let Congress and the administration second and fulfil the wishes of the people.

Columbian.

Frankfort Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from Henry F. Delany to the Governor, dated Salem, Livingston county, Oct. 23, 1812.

"On Friday last the scouts discovered three Creek Indians on the Tennessee river in a large canoe; who upon being hailed, refused to give an account of themselves. The river is about half a mile wide, and they kept close to the Indian shore. Seven men started in a perogoe in pursuit of them, but they were not able to come near them—at the same time the pursuit was commenced by water, two men started by land, to head them at the lower block-house, which was about seven miles lower down the river. They were headed and killed by the men, and their canoe taken, in which was two spinning wheels, a large and a small one, cotton cards, and sundry other articles of household property. I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the above Indians were of the Creek nation, and that they had murdered some unfortunate family and rifled the house."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

Mr. Editor,

The following article, which I copy from the New-York Herald, a federal paper, you will oblige me by publishing in your useful paper. I hope its contents are not true; but if found to be so, our great men at Washington should apply the corrective. Yet why should it be disbelieved, when a practice as disgraceful, is said to have crept into our western regular army? Allude to padding—Congress have wisely forbid the infliction of corporal punishment for offences in it. Why is the devil whipt round the stump, and the law evaded? I do not know that this is true; but it is generally believed; and the officers owe it to themselves, to contradict the report if it is not true. Commanders of detachments should inquire into and correct it, if it is.

J. REIDER.

"New invented punishment for the American army."—By a letter from Greenbush we learn, that since the punishment of flogging is abolished, ingenuity has invented another method of inflicting torture upon offending soldiers. The following is the description of the infernal machine. "A platform is raised about 6 feet from the ground, on each side of which runs a station about 10 feet high, on the top of which is placed on a swivel a large hog-head, with a hole cut in the side about the bigness of a common hat; into this hog-head the culprit is put, with his head stuck through this aperture, and then the machine is made to whirl round with the utmost rapidity, until the limited time expires. He is then taken down, and if alive, reprimanded. A few days ago a soldier was taken from the guard house, and conducted to the whirlingigge, but the poor man, when he had undergone his punishment, was in such a state that it was necessary to bring him to life by bleeding.—Since that another was brought forth to receive his punishment and was placed upon a stage similar in all respects to the one described excepting the hog-head. He stood on a platform with his arms extended above his head as high as he could reach and tied up with a cord. In this situation he was whirled round in like manner with the former, until they thought proper to take him down, when he fell senseless on the platform. The doctor was then called, who pronounced him a dead man."

All we shall say is, if the above statement is correct, those who have invented and put in practice this engine of torture, would more suitably fill a place in the Inquisition than in the army.

[The following article, is copied literally from a paper printed in the land of "steady habits," called the "Connecticut Courant," which is as celebrated as the United States' Gazette, for being the enemy of our republican government, and the apologist of Britain. It will serve to show the fell spirit that pervades the federal party in New-England—how much they rejoice at the misfortunes of our armies, and the successes of our enemy. The writer is in one way mistaken: Our countrymen do not "tremble" at the prospect before them; neither are they under the influence of "despair and wild fright," nor will the temporary evils brought on them by traitors at the head of armies, or traitors in the heart of our country, or in our public councils, convince them, that the finger of heaven "points against the war." They are better convinced, than this canting hypocrite is, that "God is just;" and whilst they bow with submission to the mysterious dispensations of his providence, they hope, that he will some day or other permit them, to be the agents of his justice in dooming those who would divide our republic, or sell it to a foreign power, to be suspended between heaven and earth, as unworthy of either.]

The finger of Heaven.—Pending the question of war, the people of the western states were zealous for that measure, almost to a man. The Kentucky delegation to Congress, seven in number, were all clamorous for war, and all voted for it. They had no fellow-feelings for the inhabitants of the seacoasts. The destruction of their commerce, the capture of their ships and cargoes, and exposure of their opulent cities and towns, they viewed in prospective with coldhearted indifference. When the exposed situation of New-York was mentioned in Congress, the taunting reply was, that if New-York were laid in ashes its inhabitants might flee behind the mountains, and there find safety. Little did they think that the war, even in its outset, would be brought home to themselves, and that with such attendant horrors as will make them tremble for the safety of their own wives and children. They considered the conquest of Upper Canada as a matter of pastime rather than of serious warfare; and some of them, their leading ones, probably expected to enrich themselves by it. These hopes are now turned into despair and wild fright.

The war, which they were signally instrumental of bringing upon their country, is signally visited upon themselves.—God is just.

[The following article is copied from the U. S. Gazette, a paper printed in Philadelphia, which palliates, or defends all the acts of the British Government, and is for that reason called by the editor of the Aurora, the British Gazette. We publish it as well to give our readers a sample of the detestable language used by federal papers towards their opponents, as to show them how our federal gentry would treat such beings as tradesmen and mechanics, were they again clothed with power. Yet many of those who are so contumaciously spoken of, actually give federalists their suffrages.]

Brown Democrats—if you can.—The city and county of Philadelphia, a district of country containing more wealth than any other of the same extent in the U. S. are represented in the national legislature, at a period of unexampled danger and difficulty, by the following distinguished personages.

William Anderson.—A retailer of drams and juleps to stage drivers and ostlers, at the bar of a tavern; celebrated for no act of his life but p—g in the British Minister's fire.

Adam Seybert, A man of mean education, and meaner manners, who after a long exertion of all his talents, succeeded in acquiring the reputation of a good Apothecary. This ambition would never have looked higher, if the demon of democracy had not seized upon him as a favourite, and made a great man of him in spite of nature and art.

John Conrad.—At first an itinerant taylor; then a petty A. B. C. schoolmaster for little children, and now a congressman.—What stuff for the manufacture of a politician—a legislator. Democracy has surely discovered the philosopher's stone, to turn such lead into gold.

Charles J. Ingersoll.—

Alas! poor human nature.

[The following "extract" from the answer of the Senate of Massachusetts, to the speech of their governor at the opening of the session, is to be admired equally for the elegance of its style, the patriotic spirit breathed into it, and the sound truths which it inculcates.—We recommend it to the perusal of our readers.]

In pursuance of the authority delegated by the constitution, and in the exercise of a discretion confided in by the people, the congress of the United States have placed this country in the character and attitude of a belligerent with Great Britain. This new situation has already presented unexpected events, & brought into operation, novel principles. It is also calculated to draw the efficiency of the government to a hitherto untried test, and to prove its competency or inadequacy to self preservation. In the view taken by your Excellency of the subject of the requisition by the President of the United States, of a portion of this States' quota of the detached militia, is a striking illustration of the remark; that as yet, the experiment upon the value of our form of government, has been altogether imperfect. A similar demand was made of the Executives, of most, if not of all the States in the Union, and while on the part of some, there was a prompt, zealous and patriotic compliance, which in a period of common danger spurs at etiquette, and disdains complaint, on the part of others, there has been a cold, reluctant and unaiding assent, or cautious, doubting and equivocal reprisal. To believe the conduct of the National Executive, sanctioned by the conforming measures of most of the State authorities, plainly unconstitutional; would require more distrust of their patriotism and our own intelligence than the members of the Senate are disposed to entertain. If the language of the Constitution be of equivocal import, confidence should yield its support to the measures of government. The hour of danger is not the fit time for abstract speculation, and to decide principles by views to political policy, would be hardly more rational than satisfactory. The vigilance with which your Excellency would guard the sovereignty of the State, is a sure guarantee for its present integrity. But the jealousy with which your Excellency regards the authority of the National Administration, might suggest an apprehension for the safety of the Union. If the exigencies of the exigencies provided for by the Constitution, as authorizing a requisition for the militia, is made dependent upon the information or opinion of the Executives of the several States, there must be a want of harmony and efficiency in the government. From situation, the Executive of one State would have earlier and more precise intelligence than that of another; and upon the same information, there would often be a diversity of action. The rope of sand, which connected the old Confederacy, would be a chain of adamant, in comparison with the obligation which should thus secure the fidelity of the several States to the Union. The Constitution, in the apprehension of the Senate, anticipated occasions for which the providence of Congress could not prepare. A resistance to law, sudden insurrection and hostile invasion are exigencies, for which a prospective remedy may be provided, and Congress are invested with authority to adopt means, at all times for its application. To defy the event of danger, to slumber in the garrison while the outposts are carried, to disregard threatening, until

violence succeeds, would be the consummation of political folly. Must we wait to be invaded before we prepare for resistance? And is the act of preparation *less* legalized, because it anticipates and defeats the occasion? A detachment of the militia may be required, and from the mere requisition its necessity may be superceded. What an enemy may not accomplish by surprise, it will often not attempt. If it be denied to the national executive to decide upon the necessity of a detachment of militia, it will render indispensable the support of a standing army. The causes of danger mostly result from our foreign relations. These are first and best known to the national executive, and not only would their communication often be improper, but in cases easy to be conceived, would jeopardize the safety of the nation. To confide then to the executive of the several states, the prerogative of deciding upon such Presidential requisition, would imply information which the constitution had denied, and the existence of powers, which can be realized efficiently by the permanent authority only.—The Senate therefore learn with regret, that they are constrained to dissent from the opinions of your excellency, on this most important subject. It would have been more to their satisfaction, that the patriotic and valorous spirit of the militia of Massachusetts should have been permitted to participate in vindicating the rights of an abused and insulted country. That there was occasion, the Senate are informed by your excellency's communication. The state of Massachusetts, a component part of a nation at War, having "several hundred miles of sea coast, Islands near the coast inhabited by Citizens, and more than one hundred towns which may be approached by the enemy's ships," must be in peculiar danger of invasion, and have most urgent demand for that protection to which your excellency seems aware, "our defence on the sea board is almost wholly to be confided!" Should the danger not be removed, the Senate confidently anticipate the co-operation of your excellency with the national executive in these measures of self-preservation, which the exposed situation of our seaboard imperiously require, and with this view will cheerfully comply with the recommendation of your excellency in providing for the supply of arms and equipments necessary to a perfect and efficient state of preparation.

May it please your Excellency.—The War in which the United States are engaged, results from the injustice and aggressions of a nation, to which, in our love for peace, we have denied nothing but the sacrifice of our sovereignty and independence. Our commerce had become the sport of British rapacity, and our citizens, victims to a cruel and relentless tyranny, negotiation had failed, patience was exhausted, and hope of peaceable redress was extinct, ere a resort was had to arms.—The appeal was made by Congress to the patriotism of the people. In the proportion that they value their liberties, with the same ardor that they cherish the blessings of peace, should be their devotion to this just and necessary war. Vigor in its prosecution will accelerate its desirable issue. Let the arm of Government be strengthened by the consentaneous will of the people, and the contest will soon be finished. It is upon our own divisions that the enemy may triumph. Union is more to us than armies with banners; and the spirit of patriotism with weapons of warfare!

The Senate accord with the sentiment of your Excellency, that the laws of nature and the precept of the christian religion like command the endeavor to mitigate the horrors of war, as far as safety will permit, by the exercise of justice and humanity,—and with the highest indignation, have witnessed, within a late period, a violation of these solemn obligations by the nation with which we are contending. The employment of *Savages* whose native ferocity inspires with terror even when restrained, but spreads desolation when incited to action, it is an outrage upon the first principles of civilization which since the period of the revolution, until the present war, has not been repeated. The butchery of women and children, the scalps of old men and infants are triumphs and trophies, of which an infidel nation would scorn to boast. And has the enemy deserved this approach? Let history be unfaithful in its record, for it is upon a people proud of their religion, that the stigma is to be reflected.

In a government of popular existence, the administration of which is directed by the will of the people, it is reasonably to be expected, that there will be great diversity in opinion, and boldness and ardor in expression. This is as essential to the continuance of the republic, as it is grateful to the minds of freemen. The Constitution has provided for a peccable redress of wrongs, and for a certain correction of oppressive and arbitrary measures, by the opinions of suffrages of the people. A recourse to violence in opposition to law, can therefore never be necessary, and in no event is to be justified.—The late and most unhappy and

dreadful commotion in the capital of a sister state, is an alarming and monstrous illustration of the total insecurity of all personal privilege against the fury and madness of an excited and ungoverned populace; and has furnished a precedent which the state of Massachusetts must ever blush to acknowledge, has met with countenance from some of her citizens, in the insult and indignities more recently offered to public officers. Your Excellency may be assured of the sacred regard in which the Senate of Massachusetts hold the right of opinion and the freedom of discussion, and of the solemn determination to pursue such measures in their individual, as well as official character, as shall restrain personal outrage, preserve order, and maintain the supremacy of law.

It ought not to be left out of sight how different—how noble—how glorious is the conduct of the western people; nearly 20,000 gallant men from Kentucky, from Ohio, from Indiana, from Tennessee, have, without waiting for the call of the general government, left their happy homes, families and farms, to encounter the ferocious savage, let loose upon our harmless citizens, by Old England the protector of New England religion—aye the worthy exemplar and the apt model of their practical piety.

These hardy western people made no boast of a well trained militia—they had not that store of arms, that organization which by law compelled every man to be provided with a certain number of rounds of powder and ball, and a musket in good order; they had neither gaudy uniforms nor glittering arms to astonish the natives on thanksgiving or parade days; these western men were not sunshine soldiers; their reluctance to take the field was less a should be for mere parade, and thousands made it a consideration that they would go and remain for actual service only—without arms—without ammunition—without stores—without even a consideration for pay or camp equipage, the western worthies took the field; they did not wait to examine the roster, or to find substitutes; they had even no nobility among them; the citizen who had been a governor, a general, member of assembly and of congress fell in to the ranks and it was left to the concernment of the officer in command to select those who were fittest for his subalterns.

The contrast between eastern professions and western practice is interesting. Massachusetts which like England, among nations depends upon other states for its very means and subsistence—which like England, swaggers and abuses every other state—which is under obligation to surrounding states for the very fuel of its winter fires—and for the very food it eats—for the products with which its ships are freighted—and for the materials of its manufactures—this is the state among the states of America, which affects supremacy over all others, while it furnishes nothing but its boasting to the effective force for the defence of the country; and proclaims its inclination to abandon and destroy the Union; without which it would be another Heligoland; this is the state exactly imitating its great prototype—the source of its pride and the defender of its religion, this is the state with Connecticut like Scotland at its tail, which aims to controul the destiny and to obstruct the march of this republic in its independence and prosperity, to enfeeble its energy in war and to hold forth its religion as a rule of action in peace.

This sore in the social body requires probing—the country can subsist and vindicate its rights without Massachusetts or Connecticut; they should be left to enjoy their perfidy in undisturbed contempt; and none but those gallant citizens among them who are superior to the artifices of faction, permitted to volunteer for the public service; they should be suffered to remain in possession of a peace, freedom and security, of which they are not worthy, but of which their posterity would be sensible when their present race had slunk to ignominious graves.

WASHINGTON, (PENN.) Nov. 2. The following was written on the margin of a Buffalo paper, by a gentleman of respectability at Erie, to another at this place, dated Oct. 24.

"We are credibly informed there were but eighty of our men killed and 400 of the enemy, at Queenstown. You will observe that general Brock, and his aid are killed, which damps the spirit of the Canadian militia. Our army under general Tannehill starts to-day from Meadville, and as soon as they reach Buffalo, a general attack will take place. There are on the line about 10,000 men; and about the time these arrive, there will probably be 15,000. By next mail, I will forward you another paper and make observations."

QUEENSTOWN is a handsome town immediately below the falls of the Niagara, and at the head of the navigable waters of that strait; it is the place of depot for all the mercantile and public stores, which are brought to that place from Kingston. Public stores for forts Erie and Malden, and merchandize for all the country above, as they return by that route downward, pass through Queenstown. They are transported by wagons along the portage ten miles to Chippawa, now called Fort Welland, above the falls. It has a fine harbour, deep water, and good anchorage; the banks on both

sides are elevated, and the landscape among the most splendid and sublime in the universe. Several stage coaches constantly ply between these towns and Newark.

Newark is on the same side of the strait, nearer to the entrance of lake Ontario.—Upon the evacuation of the western posts by the British, fort Niagara was surrendered to the United States. The site was selected in 1751, by the French, and was considered as the key of the inland country. In its best state, it was, however, only a rampart of earth, scarped with a stockade, and a spacious barrack within the work. The encroachment of the waters threaten to undermine it; but the erection of a work called fort George on the Canada side of the strait, on a position which by being more elevated commands the position on our side, the work at Niagara has been suffered to decay, as indefensible. The point blank distance of the two works is less than a mile, a plain of about a mile over separate fort George from Newark. Fort George is a work constructed of a similar materials, and has been recently improved, and its defences strengthened by double palisades and several outworks. Our position opposite Queenstown is Black Rock.

From the Crawford Messenger.

We have been kindly favoured by a friend, with the following particulars of the surrender, massacre and sufferings of the Americans at fort Chicago, as narrated by captain Heald and his lady.

A considerable time has elapsed since the evacuation and massacre at fort Chicago, but as yet, few particulars respecting the treacherous and savage cruelty of the Indians have appeared. The unfortunate persons who left the fort were supposed all to have fallen victims to savage barbarity; and indeed from the relative numbers of the attackers and the attacked, it can scarcely be conceived that of the whole number, one should have escaped; yet of the few that did escape, were captain Heald and his lady.—They arrived at this place yesterday morning, and state, that the day previous to the evacuation of the fort, the Indians, in considerable numbers, had collected there, without manifesting any hostile temper, and received from the hands of capt. Heald all the public stores, provisions, &c. as a consideration for a continuation of their friendship. A day or two previous, capt. Wells, with about thirty professed friendly Indians, arrived to assist capt. Heald and his party to make good their way to fort Wayne. The fort of Chicago, consisted of about one hundred souls, from fifty to sixty effective men—the residue were women and children. On leaving the fort the line of march was formed; the friendly Indians were put in the front and the rear; the women and children, with the men under the command of capt. Heald, in the centre. Thus they proceeded about a mile and a half from the fort, when the Indians were discovered behind bars of sand on the margin of the lake. The Indians immediately commenced a fire on capt. Heald, which was returned by him—in less than fifteen minutes there was but about fifteen of the forty, twelve children and three women that remained alive. With them capt. Heald retreated to the centre of a large plain beyond the reach of gun shot from the surrounding woods, in which the Indians were placed. In this position they remained some time, and although the Indian force amounted to five hundred, they dared not advance upon this small party. After a considered pause, an Indian advanced from the woods to the edge of the plain, and beckoned to capt. Heald to approach him, which was done, when the Indian proposed, if they would become prisoners, they should be protected, which was accepted by capt. Heald, doubting, at the same time, whether those savages would observe, with good faith, their engagement; & indeed afterwards capt. Heald heard of some of the prisoners being put to death. Mrs. Heald received during the attack six wounds (all of them flesh wounds) and was then taken prisoner. She was close to capt. Wells when he fell, and immediately upon his falling an Indian ran up to her, caught her horse by the bridle, and conveyed her off into the woods. This Indian was without a gun, but was armed with a war-club—when he proceeded some distance with her, he raised his war-club with an intention to kill, she caught his arm, and with a smile on her countenance asked what he intended to do? The savage replied kill—He then desisted for a moment, and but moment—he raised his war-club with a countenance still more ferocious, when, with extraordinary presence of mind, Mrs. Heald said, don't kill me, I am a silveramith. She was then conducted to a place where a number of Indians had collected after the battle—she was there taken off her horse and purchased by a half Indian, whom she had frequently seen at Chicago. A mule was the consideration of her ransom. She was then secretly conducted by this Indian, to a birch canoe on the lake, and there covered with skins. Next morning capt. Heald, who was wounded in the arm and leg, was brought to the very same canoe—in this they coasted along the lake, under the protection of an Indian trader, until they arrived at Michilimackinac, a distance of three hundred miles, from which place he sailed in the Caledonia to Detroit, and from Detroit to Buffalo in the brig Adams, and was landed, with his lady, on the American shore as a prisoner of war, the day previous to the capture of those vessels by the Americans.

ORLEANS, October 7.

We have been informed upon indisputable authority that on the 19th ult. the new constitution adopted by the Spanish Cortes was proclaimed at Mobile with acclamations, and on the 20th it was announced in the church when high mass was read. We are likewise informed that a British officer of rank was present at the ceremony, which was unusually splendid and solemn. Thus the degrading spectacle is exhibited of a country declared by an act of congress to be an integral part of the Union, acknowledging allegiances to a foreign master, and openly leaguings with and assisting our enemy. What reasons our government have for permitting these transactions we know not—but we do know that there is a gallant American army in the immediate neighborhood, amply powerfully as well

as willing to annex the territory to the U. States, in fact as it is in name.—Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Major M. D. Harrison to Gov. Shelby, dated

"Camp at Fort Winchester, October 29th, 1812.

"On last evening our spies brought in a prisoner. They took him the evening before, about 50 miles below this. His name is William Walker—he was taken prisoner from Clinch some thirty years ago—married a Wyandott squaw, and for years lived opposite Malden, on the Michigan side. He says he now lives in Detroit. He is recognised by several in our camp, and two men say that at the taking of Detroit he was painted like an Indian, and out of the fort, &c. but they do not recollect any act of hostility. His tale is, that he persuaded the Indians to abandon the British; that in the end we would ruin them, &c.—that for this he was put in the guard-house at Detroit, and told that his conduct was criminal, and that he was to be sent where he would be kept safe, &c.—that he made his escape from the guard-house, lay concealed a few days until he got ready and then started to join us; that his horse gave out and he then came on foot, &c. The general belief is he came to this quarter as a spy. He seems intimately acquainted with the Indian movements; and from our knowledge of what took place in this quarter, there can be no doubt but that he knows what would be of considerable service to us. What reliance should be placed on his statements is yet problematical. His statements are in substance—that the forces were near our route from Fort Wayne, were 7 or 800 Indians and upwards of 100 British, with two brass field pieces—one a 9 the other a 12 pounder; that the afternoon we crossed the Maumee and camped six miles above this, they were here; that they started early next morning and went that day and part of the next to the head of the Rapids, and reached Detroit in about six days; that in their different encounters with us, 2 Wyandotts were killed, 6 or 7 wounded, and 4 Chippawas missing—he could not say how the other nations suffered; that the British were commanded by Capt. Muir; that the Indians wanted to give us battle here, but Capt. Muir would not, observing that if they were defeated the Indians could run away, but they could not without the loss of their baggage &c.

He says that Mr. McCoy, of Georgetown, (quarter master sergeant to Colonel Scott's regiment) was taken prisoner, and not killed, as we apprehended, and was taken to Malden. He speaks circumstantially as to McCoy, so that no doubt is entertained but what he was taken, and not killed.

He adds that just before he left Detroit, (which was about the 23d inst.) the Queen Charlotte sailed up to Malden, much shattered, having 17 cannon shots in her hull, and gave an account that they had been attacked by our vessels, principally boats, and the Adams, (a vessel that Hull surrendered at Detroit) the Mary, (a merchant vessel) and another he could not recollect the name of, captured.

The time of our removal from this, is uncertain. I start in the morning under the orders of Gen. Winchester, to see General Harrison on that and some other subjects.

P. S. Walker says that there are about 8 or 900 Indians at Malden; that he knew of no body of them elsewhere; that Tecumseh left them for the Wabash before the party started that were here; but he has not heard of his return; that there is but one company at Detroit; that a few days before he left there, two 12 and two 9 pound cannons were brought to Detroit, (they had previously removed all) and the commander directed to make a stand, and that the Indians intended fighting near Brownstown."

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Coles his Private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favors which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity there is just occasion, also, for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to the state of war into which the United States has been forced, by the perseverance of a foreign power in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and, in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and of volunteers from the state of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition, nevertheless, terminated unfortunately, not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched

portion of the human race; and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honorable war, and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation; for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self-defence against men in arms; for it embraces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated; since the savages are employed with a knowledge and even with menace, that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the deputed authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been restrained, from presenting to an enlightened age.

The misfortune at Detroit, was not, however, without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardor and determination. In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms, at once to protect his brethren against the blood thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity, into a source of invigorated efforts. This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky & Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison; who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subservency into which they had been seduced by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severities, against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of major general Van Rensselaer of the militia of the state of New York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardent of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done, may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next a naval ascendancy, where it is essential to our permanent peace with and control over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondences which will be before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and that the public safety may have no other resource, than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers by their activity, and, where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception, has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued by a squadron of our frigates under the command of com. Rodgers. And in the instance in which skill & bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close and short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate; gaining for that officer and all on board a prize which cannot be too liberally bestowed; not merely for the victory actually achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which, giving to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time, after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification. And our charge d'affaires at London was, at the same

time, authorised to agree by an armistice founded upon them. These terms required that the orders in council should be repealed as they affected the United States, without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressments from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen from each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated; and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies. Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of Great Britain, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressment, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communications from this government, affording an occasion for re considering the subject, on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light, or received in a more accommodating spirit, remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the Department of State, which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government itself, through admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted.

Our affairs with France retain the posture which they held at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorised expectation of an early as well as favorable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This proceeding, although made the ground of the repeal of the British orders in council, is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minister to Denmark, afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission, and the amicable disposition of the Danish government.—From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between the United States and Great Britain. Sweden also professes sentiments favorable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General, residing with the Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul, on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign instigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilising attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation, that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing, more favorable for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompense and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provisions for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompense for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice can be expected to yield to that impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of mariners and others in the sea-port towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of separate commands, which the course of the war and the advantage of the service has required.

And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the re-organization of the staff establishment; with a view to render more distinct and definitive the relations and responsibilities of its several departments. That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries, and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable.

Of the additional ships authorised to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair; and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship-building, the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance.

The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval force, and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it.

There being reason to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of British licences is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy; further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason, nor yet embraced by any statutory provisions.

A considerable number of American vessels, which were in England when the revocation of the orders in council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impression that the non-importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the U. States. I did not

POETRY.

The following lines of the eminently ingenious and pious Dr. Dominicus, addressed to his "Wife's Bosom," are a more forcible plea for marriage, than are a hundred libertine arguments against it.

Open, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest;
Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
Balmy antidote to care.
Fragrant source of sure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of rising day,
Always constant, always gay!

In this gentle calm retreat,
All the train of graces meet;
Truth, and innocence, and love,
From this temple never remove.
Sacred virtue's worthiest shrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine?
Wonder, gratitude and joy,
Blest vicissitude! employ
Every moment, every thought,
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beautiful breast,
Angels here might seek their rest.

CARRY, fill thy shining throne,
A nobler seat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundless sway,
Here I triumph night and day;
Spacious empire! glorious power!
Mine of inexhaustible store!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy breast,
Into raptures waken rest.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.

How often do I hear you complain of the inconstancy of your husbands; the indifferent affection they appear to have for you; that they spend their evenings abroad at the tavern, or billiard table, or some place equally dishonorable.—Are you certain, in your hearts, that you have given your husband no reason for all this? Is your behaviour equally tender with that of your first and second years union? Does not your husband discover ill-nature in your countenance and churliness in your conduct, when he comes home? Do you now discover the same pleasure in being with your husband as at first? Sorry am I to say, too many of our sex give but too just cause for complaint. The married state is what I am an utter stranger to; and such an unsavory proof of it I can never hope to find. But as a day not far remote from this, may usher me into matrimonial bonds; I will, as far as in my power, point out a path, which if you follow, a man must be wholly lost, not at last to return to the right road. Beware of discovering the least symptoms of the green-eyed monster, jealousy—be always ready with a smile, to meet your husband when he comes home, let it be ever so late at night; appear joyful at his return; never complain of his absence, but rejoice at his presence; convince him by ten thousand assidues that he is all the world to you. Too many ladies are apt to form a different method; and can it be possible that a man can come to his wife with pleasure, to brow-beat and reproaches? No! Put the case to ourselves; we should not, had we those advantages that men have. That is a point to be considered; for if home is displeasing, the bottle is always ready to receive them. Should your husband discover an inclination to take you out with him, by all means go; it will show you desire to please him; it will regain his wandering heart, which has only roved. I am almost assured, if you follow my advice, you will make your company and home so pleasant, that if he has taken any improper step, or even formed any improper connexions, he will fling it from him as a cloak which is troublesome in hot weather.

ELIZA.

A FRAGMENT.

"Yes, poverty, thou art horrible!—in whatever colours poets may paint thee, Thou art most horrible.—Thou art cold as the grave—the winter winds whistle about thee—icicles hang from thy shaggy hair, and the cold snows beat upon thy naked bosom. Thou hast neither a hut to shelter thee—nor fire to warm thee—nor clothes to cover thee—nor food to satisfy thy craving appetite.—Thou hast no friends—the eye of pity is never turned on thee—nor the tear of sympathy excited by thy sufferings.—Thou art an outcast from the world—thou art hated and persecuted by all—thou art despised and detested by the whole human race.—What dost thou then in this world? Is there any hope for thee? Art thou not wretched beyond conception—and dost thou still cling to the hillock of earth? Go, hide thyself in the grave.—There thine enemies cannot hurt thee, nor the insolence of prosperity reach thee.—There shalt thou rest in peace—the cold clod shall press lightly on thy breast, and thy manifold sufferings be remembered no more.—There shalt thou feel neither cold nor hunger—the winter winds shall whistle unheeded, and the rude storm shall beat harmless on the sod which covers thee.—Yes, thanks to heaven! there is one consolation left me, and this will I cherish—it will support me a little longer—I will go, and for a moment forget that I was miserable."

Rees's Cyclopædia.

THE first and second part of the 19th and the first part of the 20th vol. of this work has just been received at this office, and is ready for delivery.

MASON'S INN.

Mountsterling Kentucky.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened
House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812.

12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thorton Taylor, where those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.
Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812.

20-tf

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Prime British Goods,

Opened at Mr. Norton's nail-store, opposite the market-house, for one month only.

Superfine broad cloths
Cassimeres
Hosiery
Calicoes
Silks
Ribbons
Vestings
Sheetings

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Barley.

Apply as above.

Lexington, 2d Nov. 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subscriber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, July 13th 1812.

20-tf

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining McCalla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale Spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a Light Bay Horse 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but don't carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812.

38-tf

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROBIN HORSE.

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812.

30

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a dark bay Horse, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollected. Also, a Bright Bay Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 3/4 hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surflet, switch tail, no brand. For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812.

43-tf

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, oct.

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDMAN, Plffs
against
ANDREW McKIMSON & JOHN McKIMSON, Def'ts.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew McKimson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,

Andrew Moore, D. Ck.

A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring; seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months, it will be sold for three thousand five hundred.—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of Edward Church, living on the place.

September 30th, 1812.

41-tf

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir.

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaster, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Waldermaier Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 500 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable large Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River.

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, Lexington, K.

Or ANTHONY FOSLER, Nashville.

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel McIlvoy, of said town.

March, 1812.

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor. The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the jail on Limestone street.

4-ly

January 17th, 1812.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812

Wilson's Grammar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.

45-tf

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

Nov. 3, 1812.

THE subscriber having declined carrying on the Shoe and Boot making business; has taken a farm three miles below Bryan's Station, whereon Dr. Martin formerly lived, all those indebted by bond, note or account, will please come forward and pay up their respective balances immediately.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

October 27th 1812.

45-tf

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812

38-tf

THE person who received a SPY GLASS about 4 feet long, in a mahogany case, from Mr. T. Smith, to sell, will please return it to this office.

41-tf

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington.

40-tf

Wholesale.

SEVENTY-FIVE barrels of Coffee and Sugar at Philadelphia prices.

500 packets Pins do. do.
Forrest and 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths assorted, double milled cassimers

Bennett Cord and toilnett Waistcoating
Worsted Hosiery

Irish linens and brown Holland
Furniture and chocolate Chintzes

Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Black Modes and Sattins

Twilled Opera Sarsnet, Peeling, Edging and Lace
Black and coloured Cambrie Muslins

Dimities, cotton Cassimeres, cotton and silk hosiery

Sleeves, Gloves and Mittens
Plain and sprig mull and seeding Muslins,

Robes and pulicuit Handkerchiefs
Ribbons, Ferrets, sewing Silks, Twists, white and coloured Threads, Tapes and Needles

12 bales India Muslins, Checks, Madras and romall Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black Senshaws, plain and plaid Sarsnets
Black & coloured Crapes, Canton Handkerchiefs

200 Russian Morocco Skins.
All of which, together with a choice parcel of Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and Young Hyson Teas, are offered for sale low, and on accommodating terms, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,
East corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

October 12—42-tf.

George Anderson

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, the following articles, viz—

Madeira }
Port and } Wines
Sherry }
French Brandy }
Jamaica Spirits }
Cherry Bounce }
Lime Juice }
Lump & Loaf Sugar }
Coffee }
Gumpowder }
Imperial } Teas
Young Hyson }
Chocolate }
Prunes }
Figs }
Almonds }
Currants }
Tamarands }
Raisins }
Cheese }
Cocoa Nuts }
Scotch Herrings }
Pickled Herrings }
38-tf

September 15, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames
Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

W. MENDELLE.

32

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the generous public that he has just received from Philadelphia, the fall fashions for this season, and it is with pleasure that he informs them he has at present some of the best workmen in Kentucky. He requests those who have favored him with their custom, to accept his humble thanks; and those who may choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as well as it can be in any part of the world.

And he informs those gentlemen of the army, that he has just received a large supply of Silver & Gold Lace Cord, &c. and all kinds of trimmings suitable for uniforms.

SAMUEL OWINGS.

44-t

October 26, 1812.

Mrs. Edy McKinney,

TAKE NOTICE—that I shall attend at the house of Richard West, in Fayette county, on the second Monday in April next, between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the evening, to take the deposition of said Richard West, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery depending in the Jessamine circuit court, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. And on the day following, I shall attend at the dwelling house of Joshua Carter in Jessamine county, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning, and two in the evening, to take the deposition of said Carter and his wife, to be read as evidence in the said suit.

JAMES MCKINNEY.

Nov. 2, 1812.

45-3t

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville,